

**German development policy to be audited. A critical assessment and a plea for a paradigm shift by the example of 'Namibia', as a developing country.
'Die entwicklungspolitische Investitionsplanung'**

Summery

The term development policy stands generally for government programs, that are intended to improve the political, economic and social situation in underdeveloped countries or in developing countries. Aid afford especially highly developed industrial countries (as well as NGOs):

- to reduce development gaps,
- to combat acute poverty,
- to cover elementary basic needs (food, shelter, medical care, education) as well as
- by infrastructural measures implement the conditions for the establishment of market economies and the strengthening of democratic structures to create.

But this aids are biased by other targets, so that donor countries could follow their own national interests such as the creation of new selling markets and securing resources for their benefit.

The Federal Republic of Germany is active in the area of development policy for more than 60 years, since already in the 50s "development policy" could be identified as a field of political action.

The main goal of my thesis is to undergo the german development policy a critical inventory and to call for a paradigm shift. This is to be carried out on the example of german development policy towards Namibia, an african country that has been an "empire colony" („Reichsdeutsche Kolonie") until the end of World War 1.

My knowledge guiding questions are:

- Why performs german development policy so little in terms of their ambitions and enormous financial aid and
- how the degree of efficiency of project work could be increased in future development cooperation with Namibia?

My thesis: In the case of Namibia, german development policy, in the planning and implementation of assistance programs has not been comprehensive enough, as the economic and the historical, regional, culture-specific, ethnic and political realities, the potentials as well as the weaknesses, are considered. What is needed, is a paradigm shift, based on a further-reaching, different subjects and areas of integrating inventory and consequent reorientation of aid, combined with a strengthening of cooperation with the recipient country on a partnership level.

An essential basis for future increase the efficiency of development assistance, sholud particularly reached by the new model 'Die entwicklungspolitische Investitionsplanung' and will be reviewed below in the example of Namibia.

My work is divided into eleven chapters. The starting point of my analysis is firstly the current, partly affirmative, partly critical submissions to (german) development policy in general and the underlying theories of development in the historical context, including the current development research. Here, my point of view is focused on legal, ethical and religious discourses, specially on the issues of "the right to", "the obligation to" and "the commandment to" development assistance.

After summarizing and final evaluation, I dedicate myself to the german development cooperation in the context of the European Union. The history of European development is reconstructed in the context and influence of international conferences and agreements (Yaoundé, Lomé, Cotonou, Accra) and will be critically commented by regards of the current objectives, including an evaluation of "Millenium Agreement 2010".

Then I will review the stake holders in European development policy (European Parliament, EU Council, European Commission, DG ECHO, DG "Europe Aid Development and Cooperation", EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly) and the EU's development budget and the financial budget of the European Development Fund.

Wider space will be given to the following critical stocktaking of german development policy, beginning with a historical overview, followed by a discussion of the organization of the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). After a screening of the german development budget I work out the primary goals of german development aid and I situate them between the poles of different interest groups and the dialectic of "morality and interest". This part of my work is completed with a critical presentation of german development aid for Namibia in the context of a "special historical obligation".

So I head over to an outline of the history of Namibia from colonial times to the democratic raise of the country. By this, my work addresses the dark chapter of german colonial history, the genocide of the Herero.

Subsequently to the historical overview, I focus on an analysis of the economic situation of Namibia, starting with monetary- and fiscal policy, the development of the national tax revenue, the fiscal budget planning, the development of governmental spending, the public and foreign debt, the monetary- and exchange rate policy and their impact on economic growth and economic stability of the country.

Then I deal with the economic structure of Namibia, the gross national product, the various economic sectors, such as infrastructure and transportation, to show the potentials and deficits of its economy. Supplemented to this part of the work is a chapter, which achieves an analysis of international economic relations, especially bilateral economic relations with Germany.

Among the major challenges, which also have a decisive influence and weakening impact to the economy, society, demography politics Namibia, we find the steady expansion of infectious disease of HIV / AIDS on the one hand and the high rate of corruption on the other. Both phenomena are looked in separate chapters to the details. The historical and empirical approach is completed with an analysis of the current political system, the educational system, the social settings and their consequences for the employment market.

The following, last section describes and detects - against the background of the preceding analysis - the development potentials of Namibia, according to fields of action identified before. It suggests a paradigmatic shift in the german development policy and a transition to a partnership in development cooperation.

The integrative approach, demanded by the development policy, is also methodological guideline of this work. It touches and integrates different disciplines such as political science, international relations, history science, sociology of culture, ethics (moral philosophy) economics, monetary and financial sciences and national and international economics.

Organizational analysis and system analysis, structural analysis, text and discourse analysis and hermeneutical method are applied.

Theories of international relations, system theories, developmental theories and doctrines like neo-liberalism, Keynesianism, monetarism are discussed and evaluated.

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